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This Is Our Out: "I come here not to praise Caesar but to bury him"—this play on the Shakespearian quotation is the not entirely cynical remark heard in a senatorial cloakroom, as Capitol Hill deplored the death of Hammarskjold and voiced fears that consequently a funeral for the United Nations itself was at hand.

For beneath much discretion, Congress privately expresses sentiments scarcely palatable to the fanatical one-worlders. Disgust with the UN, growing over the years, now mounts steeply and many on the Hill would like to see it buried with its unfortunate Secretary General.

The coincidence of the Swedish diplomat's death with the unbaring of the real Red take-over in most of the Congo provides—in some minds here—an excellent opportunity to sever our connection with an organization, badly conceived from its birth, which now appears as merely a convenient forum for Moscow propaganda and intrigue.

Despite the fact that the power of the liberal wind-machines seems set to create a gigantic hullabaloo of "We must save the UN," there appear rifts even in the liberal setup. Many old League of Nations supporters by this time have become frankly fed up with what's happening to their old dream under the UN. Significantly, none other than Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright has started talking (in the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*) about something else, a new "concert of nations," an "inner community" (or whatever he really means). It is suspected that the Arkansan now simply wants us to mortgage our sovereignty to "Union Now" or some other London-guided "Atlantic Community" organization. He's still a Rhodes Scholar, and his heart belongs to Daddy in the sceptred isle. But his new caper is a sign not to be ignored. Many may soon decide the UN is "unreliable."

Unfortunately, the conservatives on Capitol Hill have remained silent. Some say, "Let Russia kill it," a short-sighted and scarcely statesmanlike attitude. They might recall that one of their too-clever adversaries—Owen Lattimore—back in 1949 said: "The thing to do is to let South Korea fall, but not let it look as though we pushed it." This arose to haunt the left-wing professor when the guns went off a year later.

But Senator John G. Tower (R.-Texas) has come out and talked frankly of possible US withdrawal from the UN. He gave his ideas to HUMAN EVENTS, as follows:

"No one has yet explained to my satisfaction just what the United Nations is trying to accomplish in the Congo. Intervention on behalf of the so-called Central Congolese Government against the Katanga Province puts the UN in the position of taking sides in a civil war. It appears that the United Nations has become an arena for Johnny-come-lately nations which have no background or tradition or long-term interest in responsible government. They come to New York seeking material and political support for their particular regime. On many such issues they outnumber and out-vote the older, established governments of proven responsibility.

"On these grounds, reasonable men may doubt that the United Nations can in the future effectively serve the cause of peace and political stability, and question the wisdom of our continued membership. Now the United States delegation headed by Adlai Stevenson is becoming increasingly soft on the question of admission of Red China and Outer Mongolia. If either or both of these are admitted, the United States should withdraw from the UN."

Ike on the Offensive: In the Capital, Democrats remain indignant and Republicans jubilant in the aftermath of former President Eisenhower's assault on the record of the Kennedy Administration in his Chicago speech of September 16.

Ike had been increasingly vocal in criticism of the Democratic Administration in recent months, but observers on Capitol Hill term the Chicago speech "the strongest yet," with its greater emphasis on jabs at the White House, wider range of criticism of all controversial issues and more wounding and more corrosive adjectives and adverbs.

The address has had wide reverberations throughout the country among Democrats, independents and Republicans. Kennedy is reportedly "fighting mad" about the way with which the usually easy-going and amiable former President has gone on the attack against him and his party; Democrats know Ike is still very popular everywhere and people will heed his words. Republicans find new unity in his "new crusade."

Eyebrows elevated in the press galleries on Capitol Hill as it was noted that Ike, eschewing the prevalent discretion on this matter, hauled off at the Administration's foreign policy (still treated

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as "bipartisan" and "beyond cavil" by many other public men).

He charged the White House with "indecision and uncertainty" in dealing with the Cuban and Laotian situations. He voiced the "troubled" feelings of Americans at "quasi-official" hints about the recognition of Outer Mongolia and Red China.

The "squire of Gettysburg" reiterated his disgust with the failure of the Administration to balance the budget, nay, even to recommend doing anything about the growing deficit. These messages were studded with such epithets as "credit card government" and "rubber dollars."

He found words not only in rebuke of monopoly practices in business but also—and more emphatically—of the monopolies of organized labor and "gigantic centralized government," and their lethal effects on the economy.

He went right after a sector in which Administration policies under Secretaries Udall, Ribicoff and Goldberg have erred—"the Federal drive to dominate water and power resources," as well as in "welfare fields."

The climax came when he riveted the attention of audience and press as follows: "We have been puzzled and chagrined by expressed doubts as to the allegiance to American ideals by the officer corps of the armed forces. Personally, I have a profound faith in the capacity and readiness of our men in uniform to provide for us the maximum in security."

This outburst was interpreted as a retort to the Administration's censoring of talks by top military men, among them Major General Edwin A. Walker and Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau.

But—observers agreed—the unkindest cut of all from Ike's saber was his taunt (coming at a time when the Kennedy legislative program showed its greatest weakness) that there are "unabridgeable differences" between Congress and the White House (such as on education and civil rights), that the majority party cannot legislate; indeed, that its members "are at war with themselves."

Behind the Iron Curtain: Advices slipped out from Eastern Europe say that Khrushchev is disappointed with news from his agents that his "bombs and bluster" psycho-war has failed to intimidate the American people; that Americans won't stand for any settlement on Berlin that looks like appeasement.

While Khrushchev has failed to scare the Americans with his "bomb bluster," he is feeling some heat from his own grass roots. It is reported that the Russian people don't like the war talk that revives memories of their sufferings in World War II; they fear an American atomic attack which would be worse than anything they experienced from 1941 to 1945.

Likewise the "captive nations" on Russia's Western perimeter show great restlessness as they realize they would suffer atomic attack. Constantine Brown, Washington *Evening Star* correspondent in Rome, reports great fear in both Hungary and Poland, and "something like panic" in the latter country. He further reports that more than 130 East German police have escaped to West Germany since Berlin barricades were erected, and with them many officers and privates of the East German Army.

It is believed that these troubles recently inspired the Red Czar to seek a formula for easing tensions by a suggestion to transfer the United Nations to West Berlin.

Germany—Post Election: On Capitol Hill, no one openly says it, but everyone privately admits it: Adenauer suffered a serious setback in the crucial German election because the US weakly submitted to Khrushchev's seizure and sealing off of East Berlin. Many of the German voters obviously regarded the old Chancellor as Washington's man; Washington let him down. *Ergo*, these West Germans voted Socialist, or for the right-wing Free Democratic ticket. "The Old Man's going down hill."

The Old Man is not yet out; he may salvage power for awhile. But he's strenuously trying to make a deal for a coalition government. The Free Democrats want Erhard, the economic minister, as Chancellor, or as a balance wheel for Adenauer. A parliamentary shuffle looms.

Whatever emerges, it may mean a weakening of American and French influence. Diplomatic Row reminds us that Erhard (while an economic genius) has no "political sense," no vision in foreign policy. In the past he has leaned to British appeasement; he's not fond of Adenauer's close relationship with de Gaulle; he's of the element in West Germany which, although conservative, believes that the Germans can play ball with Moscow. Those who know Germany realize that this element clings stubbornly to this illusion.

HUMAN EVENTS on August 25 ran a report from Bonn, which seemed to many at the time as too pessimistic a view: "In case Kennedy fails to stay firm on Berlin, Germany will turn its policy Eastward." Now the trend has started.

Muzzling Investigation: The real story behind the Defense Department's policy of muzzling anti-Communist speeches by military officers is now awaited in view of the announcement of the Senate Armed Services Committee's decision to make a "study" of the matter.

Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) is reportedly satisfied with a "study" rather than an official investigation, because he and his fellow lawmakers will have the power to subpoena military personnel.

It was as a result of thousands of demands by wire, telephone and letter from the grass roots—aroused by Thurmond's campaign to "open up the files"—that the Democratic-controlled committee

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somewhat reluctantly acceded to the South Carolinian's request for a probe.

Thurmond and his aides have already been poring over some 1,500 censored speeches. During the first four months of the Kennedy Administration, they discovered, the words "war" and "victory" were consistently deleted when applied to the struggle with communism. Any reference to Khrushchev's boast that he will "bury" us is taboo with the Defense Department, Thurmond contended last week. He stated that Defense Department personnel were only allowed to speak of the dangers of communism when they were attempting to "sell" Congress on making foreign aid appropriations.

In calling for an investigation of military muzzling, Thurmond told the Senate: "We need to get to the truth of why our troop information and education programs are impotent, and who is responsible for the censorship of anti-Communist officers."

Red China: Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) and Congressman William E. Miller (N.Y.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, last week called upon the Kennedy Administration to take positive action to keep Red China out of the United Nations. Goldwater, in *This Week* magazine, said Kennedy should threaten to withdraw financial support of the UN if it admits the outlaw government of Peiping. Congressman Miller demanded that Kennedy make "unequivocal" declarations against admission and for use of the veto power, if necessary.

Old hands on Capitol Hill are extremely worried about the Administration's flabby posture on the issue of a seat for Peiping. Not only has the President ruled out the possibility of a veto (judging from his November 3, 1960, statement that the US hadn't the power to invoke it), but many influential New Frontiersmen have argued that the admission of Red China would be a purely procedural issue requiring only a simple majority vote. This has been argued by the controversial chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (Ark.).

Moreover, for the first time in 10 years the United States, without a fight, is allowing the question of Chinese representation to be debated on the floor of the UN General Assembly.

In the past the US has kept the question off the agenda, which has prevented any chance for Mao Tse-tung's government to gain a UN seat.

The US has apparently ruled out any "strong-arm" methods of keeping Red China out of the UN, such as cutting off aid to nations supporting her entry. While last year, under Eisenhower, Ambassador to the UN James J. Wadsworth threatened US withdrawal from the world organization if Red China were admitted, it is felt that President Kennedy has committed himself too strongly to the "integrity" of the United Nations to resort to such a maneuver. What this means is that the US has left itself at the complete mercy of the parliamentary majority of the Soviet-neutralist bloc. And the one man left to guard the UN gates against the Reds is Adlai Stevenson. To mix a Khrushchev metaphor, it's like sending the cabbage patch to watch the goat.

Katanga: The United Nations' invasion of the secessionist government of Katanga on September 13 has triggered an outburst of severe criticism against the world organization. Last week, Senators of varied political hue, ranging from conservative Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) to liberal Senator Ralph Yarborough (D.-Tex.), roared their indignation at the unprecedented UN action. Even that champion supporter of the UN, Minnesota's Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey, suggested he was not at all pleased with developments in Katanga.

Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) contended from the floor of the Senate that the UN had absolutely no authority to invade Katanga. A Security Council resolution in August, 1960, said Dodd, "reaffirmed the policy that the forces of the UN would not be party to any internal conflict." Moreover, said Dodd, Katanga was not threatening anyone and it was universally recognized, even by the UN, as the most orderly of the provinces in the Congo.

Dodd said if the UN action succeeded, Katanga would become a Red satellite. The Central Government of the Congo, headed by Cyrille Adoula, came to terms with pro-Communist Antoine Gizenga in August, after pro-Lumumbists had won an absolute majority in the Congolese Parliament. The extent of Communist infiltration of the Central Government is suggested by the following:

Antoine Gizenga, a Prague-trained Communist, is now Vice Premier; the Minister of the Interior, Christophe Gbenye, who holds police powers, is a Prague-trained Communist; the Minister of Justice, Remy Mwamba, is a Gizenga appointee. An official Soviet publication, *New Times*, said on September 8 that the new Congolese government was a "complete victory" for Moscow.

Labor "Statesmanship": If Walter P. Reuther really is the "labor statesman" the Kennedy crowd cracks him up to be, his allegedly eminent qualities do not spill over on his union subordinates. With Reuther permitting it, they prolonged the damaging strike against General Motors by closing down scores of plants with trivial local demands.

JOHN DAVID WILLIAMS, Executive Director of the Wayne County (Detroit) Republican Committee: "Americans need inspiring publications like HUMAN EVENTS to influence us in the concepts of individual liberty to which we were originally dedicated. HUMAN EVENTS points out these truisms where other publications fail."

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These local demands originally numbered about 19,000. When they had been pared to 11,000, and after the general settlement of the great "relief" issue (more paid time off to visit the toilet, for coffee breaks, and for smoking), they still contained the following:

(1) Demands for covered walkways to lots where workmen park their cars; (2) demands for paving in these lots, so workers' cars won't get soiled; (3) demands for air cushions for seats of truck drivers; (4) demands that workers, instead of the employer, decide whether they should work overtime; (5) demands that employees must give their consent before being transferred to other jobs in the same factory; and (6) demands for more frequent issuance of coveralls and work clothes for the dirtier jobs.

These disputes over issues and more like them caused big money losses to the workers as well as the company after the general settlement.

Go for Broke: Virginia's venerable Harry F. Byrd, the powerful chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has predicted that the Federal government will spend more than $130 billion in 1965, if it continues to spend in its present extravagant manner.

The Senator projected Federal government spending of approximately $106 billion through the regular budget and $31 billion through trust funds, the largest bulk of this because of an increase in "domestic-civilian" programs.

The respected Virginian said that, while the calculations were his own, "they were sustained by a Budget Bureau projection as of January 18, 1961, which is higher." They represent "experienced and careful study of 25 messages and communications by the President to Congress between January 20 and July 26," he said. Byrd also estimated that the budget deficit for the current fiscal year would be "$8-to-$10 billion, and I suspect it will be closer to $10 billion."

We must ask ourselves, said Byrd, "how disastrous will it be if we continue inflation-breeding policies —which appear to be on the increase—when our concern should be for return to fiscal responsibility?"

Price Controls? Ohio Democratic Governor Michael DiSalle (1950-53 director of the Office of Price Administration) last week scored President Kennedy for his flirtation with the idea of stand-by controls of the economy. What adds special interest to the DiSalle scorching is that he was a signal figure in JFK's Presidential nomination, having thrown his support behind Kennedy at a clandestine Pittsburgh motel meeting early last year.

"The greatest contributing factor to inflation after the Korean outbreak," recalled DiSalle, "was the debate, discussion and anticipation that price controls would take effect. There were no economic reasons . . . . no shortages and no pressures of strategic materials at that particular time," he said, in likening our current economic posture to that in 1950.

Also on the economic front, worry mounts among businessmen that the long-time cronyship between JFK and Walter Reuther is now paying off in spades for the latter. They point to the letter US Steel President Roger Blough recently sent the President regarding the Chief Executive's opposition to a steel price rise in the face of growing wage demands.

Blough wrote: "As for the admittedly hazardous task your economic advisors have undertaken in forecasting steel industry profits at varying rates of operation . . . it might reasonably appear to some—as, frankly, it does to me—that they seem to be assuming the role of informal price-setters for steel—psychological or otherwise. But if for steel, what then for a thousand other products?"

Capitol Camera: As adjournment approaches, many legislators are surprised to receive mail from constituents who say, "Don't come home; stay in Washington and watch that foreign situation." This unusual attitude, they say, reflects the intense worry about foreign affairs at the grass roots and the distrust constituents feel about the Kennedy team and its liberal, "soft-on-communism" tendencies. Home folks would like to have representatives on the scene protesting any possible appeasement.

• *Diplomatic Row ponders a Washington* Post *story of September* 16 *(which got little mention in the press), as follows: President Keita of Mali told another UN member that Kennedy told him and Sukarno he would not object to a Soviet treaty with East Germany provided that the US and allies were guaranteed free access to West Berlin. A misunderstanding or an ominous evidence of appeasement?*

• New Frontier adaptation of Horace Greeley's famous advice, being quoted at the Capitol: "Go waste, young men; go waste."

• *Otto Preminger, producer of the new movie, "Advise and Consent," brought from Hollywood to Washington his own crew of technicians for Capital sequences. But here he was informed by the local union of the International Association of Theatrical and Stage Employees that he'd have to furnish "stand-by" employment for the Washington members. So, Preminger told a National Press Club luncheon, he was forced to hire the stand-bys, even though they performed no work, and must pay them more than his regular employees.*

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HUMAN EVENTS reprints in these pages a story from the September, 1961, issue of Nation's Business *which outlines—under the title below—the aims of public power advocates in the United States.*

Already this dream of social planners of four decades has been moved a giant step forward. Earlier this month the House of Representatives authorized the beginning of a vast network of Federal power transmission lines by including funds for government-built lines in the Upper Colorado River Storage Project.

The action occurred without fanfare, during the final days of the session. The Upper Colorado appropriation was hidden among hundreds of pork-barrel projects (both good and bad) in the annual public works appropriation bill.

Because it was added to the bill at a late date—and after all hearings had been conducted—and because it was buried among hundreds of other so-called Federal public works items in all sections of the country, Congressmen were hard put to vote against this money.

The American Farm Bureau Federation made clear its opposition in a telegram to all members of the House Appropriations Committee, stating:

"Respectfully urge your opposition through inclusion in public works appropriation bill of initial fund for construction of Federal transmission lines in Upper Colorado project.

"Public power advocates are promoting nation-wide Federal transmission system costing billions of dollars of which Upper Colorado lines would be key unit. This duplication of private facilities would be wasteful, uneconomical and unnecessary."

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HUMAN EVENTS

September 29, 1961

US Moves to Federalize Power

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THE AGGRESSIVE EXPANSION of Federally-owned and Federally-financed power projects proposed by the Kennedy Administration means further encroachment by the central government into business.

The new role of the Federal government is in sharp contrast to the Eisenhower Administration's partnership program with the private investor-owned electric power industry.

The latest developments are important to all taxpayers because they demonstrate the tendency for Federal programs to mushroom over the years.

The point at issue no longer simply involves the possibility of the Federal government or local political subdivisions getting more and more into the electric utility business.

It now involves the future course of central government in promoting a national system of transmission lines, constructing generating capacity for its own sake rather than as a by-product of dams built for flood control and irrigation, and developing nuclear power plants.

There will be no single legislative or administrative effort to federalize the power industry. Instead there will be a series of steps, which individually may not appear to be a serious threat to the industry.

The dream of spanning the United States with Federal power dates back to the early 1920's, when the Public Ownership League drew up a plan for a "nationwide hydroelectric and superpower system to be publicly owned and operated for the public service at cost." The POL is now defunct, but its ideas still live in the minds of public power enthusiasts.

In his special message on natural resources, President John F. Kennedy laid the groundwork for a national grid dominated by Federal transmission lines. He said:

"I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop plans for the early interconnection of areas served by that Department's marketing agencies with adequate common carrier transmission lines; to plan for further national co-operative pooling of electric power, both public and private; and to enlarge such pooling as now exists."

PLANS ALREADY are under way for connecting Federal power systems into a huge grid covering the western two thirds of the United States.

Although Administration officials say that there are no plans now to tie in the eastern part of the country, many people, among them Representative Ben F. Jensen of Iowa, ranking Republican of the House Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations, believe that a nationwide grid is the eventual goal of Federal power advocates.

"They are determined to get control of enough power in America to drive the private utilities out of business," Representative Jensen says. "If they get their tie-ins, they'll establish a subsidized rate so low that private companies won't be able to compete.

"Private utilities are paying more than $2 billion in local, state and Federal taxes each year on their revenues.

"Federal power systems pay no taxes and figure their rates after taking allowances for flood control, aid to navigation, irrigation of Indian lands, recreation, and the like off their costs."

Many businessmen, particularly those in investor-owned electric companies, share Representative Jensen's fear that the result of the steps ordered by President Kennedy will be a Federal power monopoly. The Edison Electric Institute, at its annual meeting, viewed the threat of government ownership, whether by intervention or outright competition, as the principal danger that is now faced by investor-owned electric utilities.

Two Grids Exist

Private utility spokesmen point out that two power grids already span the country. East of the Rocky Mountains the Federal regional systems, private companies, Rural Electrification Administration co-operatives, state and local utilities work together in an informal organization which permits them to shift power from one region to another as need requires. A similar

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system operates west of the Rockies and the two are joined by a single connection.

Interior Department officials say that the inter-ties within these grids are not heavy enough to carry the loads which will be required, so Federal connections may be necessary. The utilities reply that large loads can be transmitted where the need exists and higher voltage lines will be added where they become necessary.

Utility companies believe that continued expansion of the Federal transmission system will enable more and more users to obtain their power from Federal projects at subsidized rates, gradually forcing investor-owned utilities out of business.

Whatever mandate the Kennedy Administration feels it has to move forward rapidly in the power field is a cloudy one. The 1960 Democratic platform promised to "foster the development of efficient regional giant power systems from all sources, including water, tidal, and nuclear power, to supply low-cost electricity to all retail electric systems, public, private, and co-operative."

Support of Federal power traditionally has been regarded as the key to political victory in the western states, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. The West had voted Democratic from 1932 until the Eisenhower landslides. In 1948 Harry Truman carried 13 of the 17 western states.

When the votes in 1960 were counted, however, the Democratic Party had won only Texas, New Mexico, and Nevada in the West. Even the predominantly public-power states of Nebraska and Tennessee went Republican.

Western Grid

The base for Federal expansion is formed by five agencies which build water control and power projects and market the power produced. Four of these are in the Department of the Interior: the Bonneville Power Administration in the Pacific Northwest, the Southwestern Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation, which handles Federal power in the Missouri River Basin and the remainder of the 17 western states.

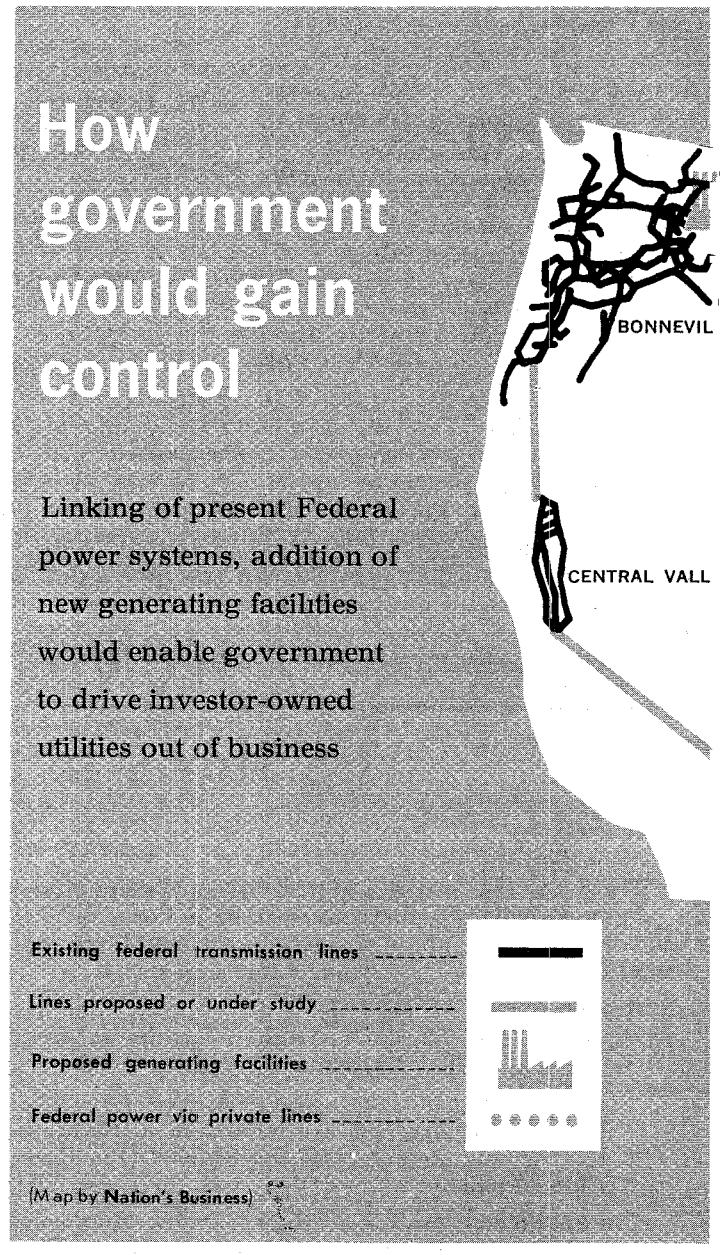
The Tennessee Valley Authority is a separate Federal body. All of these except the Southeastern Power Administration own and operate transmission lines.

Several months ago Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall appointed a five-man committee to study the feasibility of stringing a 1,000-mile, high-voltage transmission line to carry surplus power from the Bonneville Administration to southern California. An interim report favored the proposal, and the final report is due November 1.

Bonneville has been operating in the red and such a line would enable it to market its excess power and improve its balance sheet. It could also become the first in a series of Federal inter-ties in the western states.

Further inter-ties would be included in the transmission system which the Bureau of Reclamation wants to build in the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, a Federal water control and power complex under construction in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Plans call for the project to be tied in with the Missouri River Basin, the Parker-Davis-Hoover Dam system in southern Nevada, and the Rio Grande project in New Mexico. This system could be in operation by 1964.

THE BATTLE LINES are drawn now between utility companies and the Bureau of Reclamation over the Bureau's plan to install an all-Federal transmission system in the Upper Colorado River Storage Project. An estimated $187 million worth of lines would be strung between the power-producing dams in the project and from the dams to the government's customers, as well as interconnections between this power system and others.


How government would gain control
Linking of present Federal power systems, addition of new generating facilities would enable government to drive investor-owned utilities out of business
BONNEVIL
CENTRAL VALL
Existing federal transmission lines
Lines proposed or under study
Proposed generating facilities
Federal power via private lines
(Map by Nation's Business)

Five utility companies in the area have joined forces in offering their transmission facilities, at economical rates, to the Bureau in a plan which they say would save taxpayers $134 million.

The Interior Department has rejected their offer. Former Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton first approved the all-Federal system and Secretary Udall has reaffirmed the decision.

The private companies charge that the government decision to duplicate their lines is aimed at making the project "part of a giant Federal transmission grid desired by public power proponents to interconnect Federal and other public power projects across the United States."

The Interior Department has also proposed a two-year, $600,000 study of other inter-ties. These would include possible connections between Bonneville and the Missouri River Basin, southern California and the Parker-Davis-Hoover system, and the Missouri River Basin and the Southwestern Power Administration.

Eastern Ties

No studies have been announced on tying TVA and the Southeastern Power Administration to the regional power systems of the West, but observers feel this would

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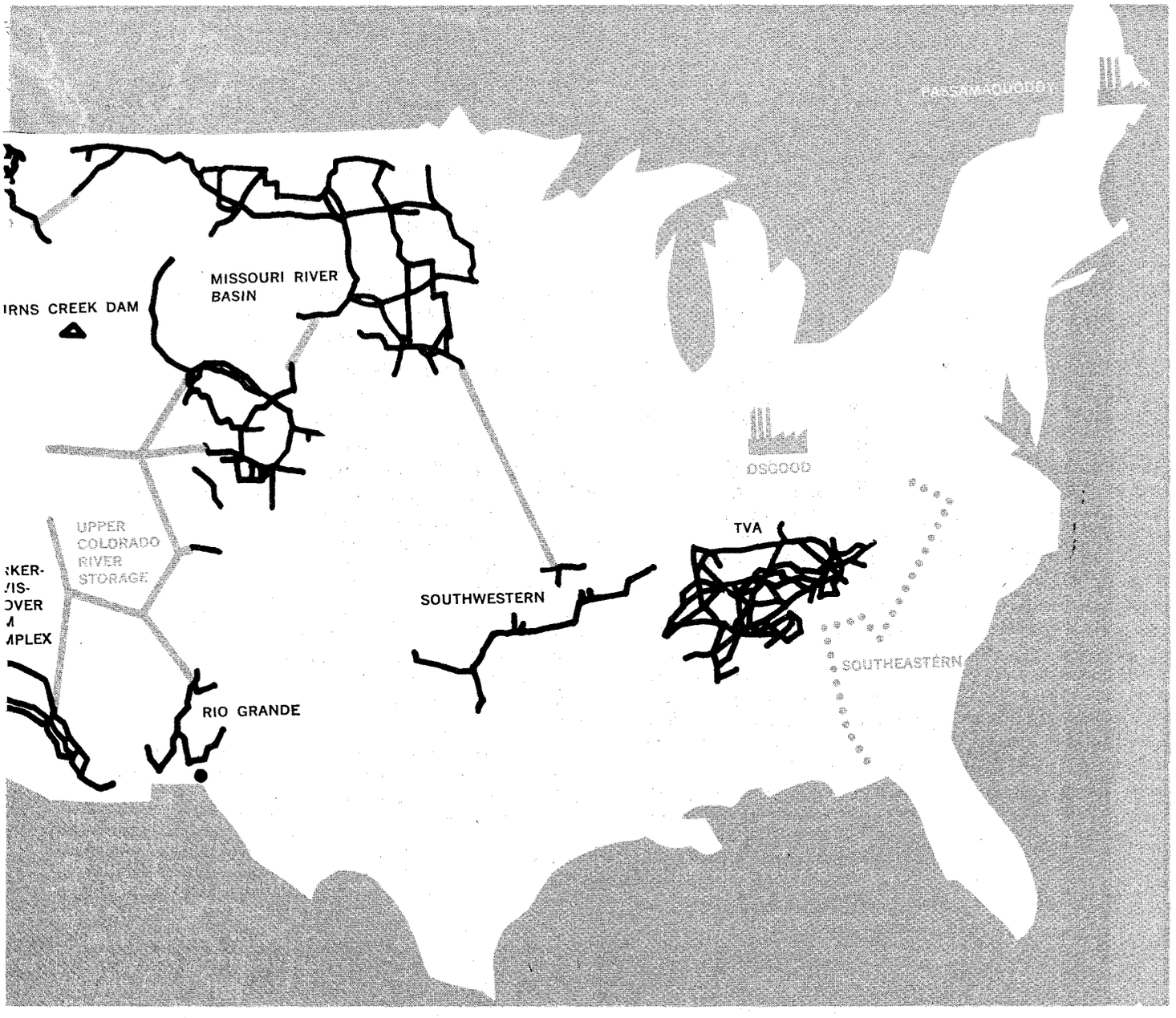

be a probable next step in implementing the President's directive.

The Southeastern Administration has no Federal transmission lines; private utilities carry the power generated at Federal dams. The Interior Department has no present plans for building its own lines there, according to Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power. He adds, however: "I don't want to close the door on the possibility, if lines become needed to market our power."

Extending a national grid into the northeastern and New England states at present would require the cooperation of private, municipal and state power producers. There are no Federal projects in this heavily industrialized area.

A NORTHERN ANCHOR to a grid might be provided by the proposed Passamaquoddy project in northern Maine, which would generate power by tidal action. A joint US-Canadian commission recently recommended against the project on the grounds that it would be uneconomical. President Kennedy, however, has asked the Interior Department to reinvestigate the plan's feasibility, although it has been studied for years.

Other sections of a grid in this area could be provided by the Power Authority of the State of New York and by the system which will be built by Hoosier Cooperative Energy, Inc., of Osgood, Indiana. Two months ago the largest loan in REA history, more than $60 million, was awarded to the co-operative to build a 198,000 kilowatt generating plant and 1,552 miles of transmission lines.

Power No Longer By-product

In addition to plans to extend Federal transmission lines into a huge grid, the threat of growing monopoly by the central government is given impetus by the new Interior Department policy of producing power for its own sake.

In the past, except in the TVA area, the Federal government generally has produced power only as a by-product of dams constructed for flood control, navigation and reclamation. First claim on purchase of power generated is given to certain preference customers, which include REA co-operatives, municipal power companies and public utility districts.

Interior Department officials now claim a responsibility to supply all future power needs of their preference customers where possible. Policy in the Department is moving away from the concept of producing power only as a by-product.

This new concept forms part of the government's argument for constructing the proposed Burns Creek Dam on the upper Snake River in southeastern Idaho.

Nuclear Power

Further Federal intrusion into the private sphere is threatened by plans of the Atomic Energy Commission to add a $95 million, 800,000 kilowatt steam-electric generating facility to the plutonium production reactc

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being built at Hanford, Wash. The power would be marketed by the Bonneville Power Administration.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS assert that building the power generator will prevent the heat produced by the reactor from being wasted. Opponents point out, however, that the additional energy will simply be added to the surplus already existing in the Bonneville system and would support arguments favoring inter-ties with southern California and the Missouri River Basin.

This has been confirmed by Secretary Udall, who told a press conference: "The availability of 600,000 kilowatts of Hanford power would make some type of inter-tie almost essential."

The Hanford facility also would establish two precedents:

It would be the first substantial Federal nuclear generation of electricity for sale since Congress authorized the partnership approach to developing nuclear power in 1954. This raises the basic question of whether the AEC is to join the Interior Department as a major producer of Federally generated power.

It would be the only Federal facility outside the TVA area which generates electricity by the use of steam. All other Federal electricity is produced by water power at multipurpose dams. The trend in the Interior Department toward producing power for its own sake could result in further government plants producing electricity by steam, using either nuclear or conventional fuels, in competition with private utilities.

Liberalization of Department of Agriculture loan criteria for REA co-operatives provides another key to the new Administration's power policy. Forty-two of the REA's 990 active borrowers now operate their own generating plants. The remainder buy their power from Federal projects and private companies.

The number of co-operatives with their own plants may show a rapid rise, however, because of broader loan criteria. In the past, a number of distributing co-operatives could combine and obtain an REA loan to build their own generating plant if they could not obtain power from an existing source or if they were forced to pay a so-called excessive rate.

Now REA has added a third criteria: A loan will be made if it is found that the individual co-operatives cannot stay in business without building their own generating plant.

In addition, Administrator Norman M. Clapp says REA will explore with other government agencies methods of setting up interregional transmission ties so that surplus power in one area can be shared with areas of power shortage.

"These backbone Federal inter-ties could well be the first important step toward a concept that has excited the enthusiasm of some Americans—the indignation of others—for a number of years," Mr. Clapp says. "I refer to the idea of giant power, which envisions interconnecting all of the power tools in the nation with giant transmission lines."

Actions taken during the coming decade will be crucial in determining whether this country's power system will become a government monopoly.

Two Congressional Viewpoints...

Profit by England's Experience

By Congressman Ben F. Jensen (R.-Iowa)

We had best take a good look at what happened in England after the socialists who masqueraded there for at least 30 years under the banner of the liberal Labor party got in control of Parliament. They said to the farmers, they said to the housewife, they said to the merchant, they said to the industrialists, "Do you want electric power?" Of course, the answer was "Sure; we must have it." They said, "All right, then quit fighting the socialization of England." The rest of the socialization of England was an easy pushover. Do not poohpooh that. It is coming, just as sure as night follows the day, if we keep on putting government into business and keep spending, spending for everything imaginable, the sad day of reckoning will be here, and sooner than some may think.

Now, what happened to the electric rates in England? They increased, while the wages for the workers decreased. Why? Because the cost of government went up and up and up. The British publication, the *Recorder,* of September 4, 1948, had this to say:

Two months after the nationalization, increases in the cost of electricity ranged from 20 per cent to 50 per cent in different parts of the country. And a recent order of the British electric authority, which brings into force a countryside minimum charge of three-fourths of a penny per unit, means that electric customers will pay an additional 2 million pounds a year for their electricity.

Yet, you hear the proponents of Federal power control tell you that the Federal government when it takes over the power rates will go down. Why will they not go down? Because you know full well that government administration costs are many, many times greater than private administration costs. You might be surprised to know that the administration costs of the five utilities here involved is less than one-sixth of 1 per cent, of their revenues. The administration costs for the Bureau of Reclamation is many, many times more than that.

Public Power Aims Are Hidden

By Congressman Charles S. Gubser (R.-Calif.)

Long ago a group of public power advocates set down their blueprint for creating a nationwide Federal power system. First it was the "flood control" dams of TVA. Then the REA's became a nationwide grass roots lobbying force headed by lobbyist Clyde Ellis. Then it was Bonneville Power Administration in the Northwest, the Central Valley Project in California, Parker, Davis, and Hoover Dams in Arizona, steam generating for 70 per cent TVA power, the Upper Colorado generating facilities and the Missouri Basin power plants. With the Southwestern Power Administration in Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, we now see a figure eight pattern of public power centers which covers about two-thirds of the entire nation. If these centers can be tied together with transmission lines we will have a "system" which could eliminate competition and produce a Federal monopoly.

And so the real truth comes out. The Hanford, Washington power plant is not to save steam from being wasted, but to generate *surplus* power. This will justify a transmission line to the Missouri Basin and Central Valley project to prevent the waste of power. Upper Colorado lines will, in turn, connect with Arizona. When this is done all that remains to completely tie together the major loop in the figure eight will be a line from the Central Valley to Southern California and Arizona. And this is in the mill!

For some reason the public power people don't want us to see the whole plan. If a Federal power monopoly is good, why not reveal it and defend it? Why hide the war behind a skirmish?

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September 29, 1961

HUMAN EVENTS

Vol. XVIII, No. 39 — Section III

'Nice Fella, but He Upset Khrushchev Too Much!'

Robbie Robinson in the Indianapolis *News*

L. D. Warren in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

'QUIET! ARE YOU TRYING TO START A PANIC OR SOMETHING?'

Walker Guilty?

MAJOR GENERAL Edwin A. Walker has been judged by the Army and found guilty—even though the Army admits that the charges cannot be proved and declines to go before the bar of justice.

This amazing contradiction came to light recently with the release of the Army's 900-plus-page report on the Walker case.

Key paragraphs are these:

"Although the file does, as stated above, contain an overall indication of Hatch Act and related violations, the detailed evidence in this respect is not developed, and it is noticed that many of the witnesses, at the time of the investigation, (last spring) were already claiming recollection difficulties.

"It is obvious that any trial for such violations would be a most difficult and prolonged undertaking, fraught with intense and emotional publicity, certainly unfavorable to the Government at least in part.

"A conviction would by no means be a certain result, and even if a conviction were obtained the sentence would probably amount to no more than a reprimand in view of General Walker's brilliant combat record and sincerity of purpose in attempting to fight communism."

Commented UPI columnist Lyle C. Wilson in the Washington *Daily News* of September 13:

"A fair question is this: If General Walker committed a criminal act, why was he not indicted and tried? General (Robert H.) McCaw (acting Judge Advocate General of the US Army, who prepared the report) did not believe the charge could be proved."

But, said McCaw: "Although the Hatch Act is not a criminal statute, General Walker did *violate* a criminal Federal statute which parallels the Hatch Act and imposes criminal penalties for interfering with or affecting elections." (emphasis supplied)

Said Wilson: "Thus, General Walker stands charged with a criminal act which has neither been proved nor disproved—nor even is likely to be—in a court of law."

Yet, General Walker has been subjected to unceasing attacks without a chance to defend himself. Where are the liberals who some years ago screamed so loudly for an end to what they labeled "character assassination?"

The liberal mind—which on the one hand screams bloody murder when it thinks its friends are being attacked unfairly but which stays mute when clearly unfair tactics are used against someone else—is a one-way street.

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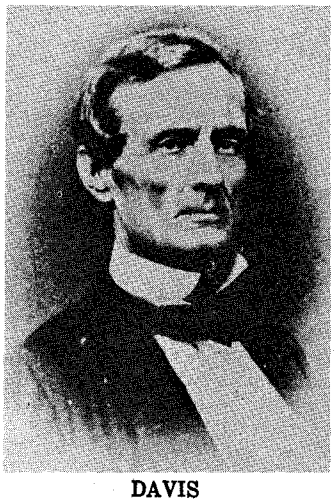

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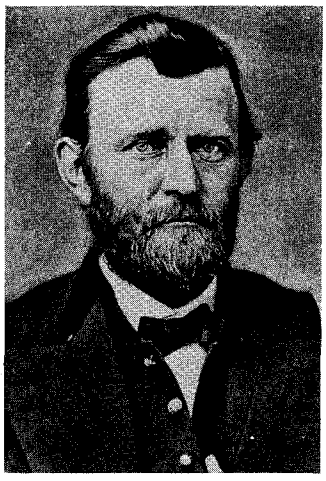

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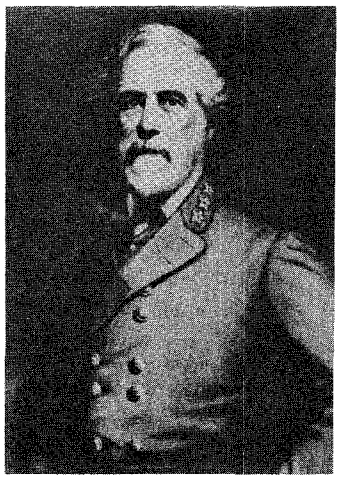

LEE

EISENHOWER

What's Wrong With These Men?

By Holmes Alexander

ONE OF THE MOST eloquent chapters of Douglas Southall Freeman's famous, four-volume life of General Lee is entitled "The Sword of Robert E. Lee"—and it might have been called something like "The American Military Officer: Its Beau Ideal."

This chapter, this whole biography, the same author's life of Washington and of "Lee's Lieutenants" and—I am going to insist—the entire range of American military biography, ought to be required reading at this hour.

It is an hour when the "military," by that condescending and opprobrious name is being degraded by a conscious effort to make it appear that Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps officers are something they are not. Lee, a West Point graduate and superintendent, remains as one of the great gentlemen of all history. From first to last, he held himself subordinate to the civil authority, first of the Union, then of Virginia, then the Confederacy. The Confederacy's President, Jefferson Davis, was another professional soldier, as was U. S. Grant, who was the only West Pointer until Dwight Eisenhower to become President of the US.

None of these men had Lee's perfect gentility, but all of them—and very few American officers of note spoiled the proud record—were of Lee's mold when it came to high-minded patriotism and high-minded regard for the civil liberties of the people and the sanctity of the Constitution. Of General Eisenhower, it was said that in the White House he was the most non-political and non-authoritative executive of our day. But it was never said of him that he showed the slightest inclination toward dictatorship or to disregard the Constitution.

Where do the leftists find their model for the American "militarist," which is now become the latest evil spirit to be exorcized? The Prussian officer seems to live in memory as a martinet. The Italians had their Caesars, past and recent. The French had Bonaparte. From these prototypes many Latin American dictators have taken shape.

The Russians, for whatever reason, have never put forward an officer corps that produced anything as reprehensible as Russian monks and peasants. The 20th Century history of Russia tells that her officers twice strove valiantly to save their country. Once was in the 1930's when Stalin had become a bloody-handed monocrat. They plotted to overthrow him. Had the Army taken over from Stalin instead of being decimated by liquidation and placed under political proctors, something very much better for Russia would have evolved. Had the Red Army kept Khrushchev from power, everybody would have been better off.

The Russian officers tried again, successfully, in saving their country from Hitler. Khrushchev, who was one of those political warders and who liquidated many fine officers, paid tribute in 1956 to those whose lives he had spared some twenty years before. In the same secret speech which downgraded Stalin, Khrushchev said:

"As you know, before the war, we had excellent military cadres which were unquestionably loyal to the Party and to the Motherland. Suffice to say that those of them who managed to survive despite severe tortures . . . have showed themselves real patriots and have fought heroically for the glory of the Motherland."

The British, too, have high military standards. Churchill began at Sandhurst and made his name against the Boers. Lord Wellington, the Iron Duke, became a stalwart Prime Minister who held, incidentally, a low opinion of the intellectualists (the "scribbling set," he called them) who pestered his conservative leadership.

But not the British, not even the early Romans, have shown the world finer military men than our own republic has done. I anticipate that the attack upon officers who express concern for the plight of the country is going to intensify. It would be well if the American people reminded themselves of our proud tradition, going back from Douglas and Arthur MacArthur to the earliest days. That whole host of famous commanders should come forward in our minds as character witnesses for their successors of today.

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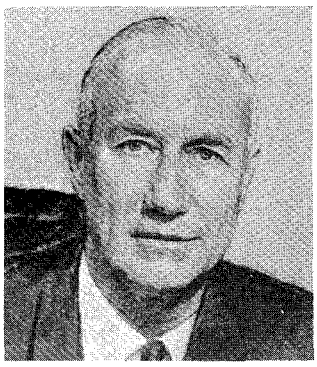
Evolutionary Communism

By Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.)

OUR PEOPLE must understand that our fears must not be reserved for so-called card-carrying Communists alone. There are few such any more. There are others in this country who believe in essentially the same ends as do the Communists. They are socialists, who look toward an international socialist order just as the Communists do, except by an *evolutionary* rather than a *revolutionary* approach. They join with Communists in discouraging the inculcation of patriotism, for patriotism is a form of nationalism which impedes the establishment of world socialism.

Since 1951 the Soviets have streamlined their foreign agents and sympathizers. The job of a Communist party member or sympathizer in a policy-control position is to hold his sensitive post in order to influence policy in favor of the Communists. He assists other Communists or sympathizers to retain their positions or be shifted or elevated to other sensitive spots.



THURMOND

In order to recognize the ideas being fostered upon us, we must examine those concepts which the Communists still feed us. These ideas are systematically fed into our official analyses and policy statements. They are responsible for the frustration of our attempts to combat the Communist menace. Every blow conceived to strike at the heart of communism, if not thereby completely precluded, has been deflected.

Typical of such ideas were those which halted our drive toward victory in the Korean War. Official estimates and policy statements then contained the suggestion that Korea was "an inconclusive operation" and that "an aggressive pursuit of our military mission could lead to general war."

We are conditioned to an overpowering fear of general war. Actually, it should be obvious that positive action by us, even military, when the chips are down, will not precipitate a nuclear holocaust. Lenin reveals why! As he expressed it, communism advances "two steps forward, one step backward."

Other examples of ideas pounded into us by the Communist brainwashing effort follow:

1. The United States should bring about changes in the Sino-Soviet Empire by evolution instead of revolution. *This leaves the heart of Communist power unmolested, and the Communists free to concentrate on the offensive while we settle for the defensive.*

2. Soviet vulnerabilities are of such nature that efforts to exploit them vigorously will not achieve US objectives. *Again, this gives the Soviets a clear field in which to operate without guarding their own backyards.*

3. Ideological motivations are relatively unimportant. *This little gem of deception has resulted in halting any concentrated drive against the Marxist-Socialist-Communist conspiracy.*

4. The United States must not appear intransigent or too anti-Communist since this might indicate we are not interested in peace. *This concept is designed to keep us forever on the defensive. In it lies the seed of unilateral disarmament.*

5. There is no reliable intelligence available that an international Communist conspiracy exists. *This is absurd, for evidence is available to convince us beyond a shadow of a doubt.*

6. The time for a roll-back of Soviet power is not in the foreseeable future. *It would be hard to conceive a more defeatist attitude or one which would more tightly circumscribe positive action against the heart of the Communist conspiracy in the USSR.*

7. A present revolt or detachment of a satellite must be ruled out. *Such a fallacious precept condemns all hope of oppressed people and embodies complete acceptance of Soviet expansion.*

8. The United States should support any independent Communist regime which appears to defy Moscow. *This results in material and moral support of communism, while ignoring the singleness of purpose of the international Communist conspiracy.*

9. The United States should assist nationalistic Communist leaders to assert independence of the Kremlin. *This condemns millions of Yugoslavs and Poles to subjugation and provides the rationale for diplomatic recognition and United Nations membership of Red China.*

This psychological warfare against us can only be effective so long as the American people are without a real understanding of the total nature of communism and its methods of operation. It is no surprise, therefore, that when anti-Communist educational activities began to flourish and show signs of catching on around the country, the Communists would commence an all-out counterattack. This has now reached a crescendo, in the form of anti-anti-communism, designed to stamp out every effort to alert the American people to the Communist menace.

Watchdog

Jack Knox in the Nashville *Banner*

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The Truth Hurts

By Senator Barry Goldwater

THE SECRET MEMORANDUM written by Senator J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) for delivery to the Defense Department might have escaped notice had it not been for the persistent, courageous action of conservative Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.).

Fulbright's statement, which has now been widely aired in the press, sought to impose the muzzle of censorship on all military commanders. Coming on the heels of the General Walker incident, it must be taken as an indication of an Administration desire, if not Administration policy.

You will remember that Fulbright's position was strongly critical of all programs in the armed services designed to acquaint our fighting men with the true nature of communism. As these efforts of Senator Fulbright continue, it will be interesting to remember that a year ago this same man was praising Generals Gavin and Taylor for speaking out critically against the military policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

Advocates of central control have always been careful to cloak their purpose in noble objective. The political radical and the editorial radical join hands and mount a slashing attack against any one who suggests their projects resemble socialism. The hounds are in full cry after Senator Thurmond because he told the Senate:

"If the military teaches the true nature of communism, it must necessarily teach that communism is fundamentally socialism. When socialism, in turn, is understood, one cannot but help realize that many of the domestic programs advocated in the United States, and many of those adopted, fall clearly within the category of socialism. Military leaders, in this case, are rightly teaching the truth and, as is often the case, the truth can and does hurt."

For seven months, this Administration has relaxed our guard against our Godless foe in steps which have accomplished everything from deleting anti-Communist references from military speeches to shipping surplus subsidized grain to the Russians. Any effort to treat the Communists with "civility" or with the mistaken idea that by regarding them as law-abiding we will get reciprocal behavior in return is groundless, foolish and contrary to our best security interests.

—Congressman John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)

THE KENNEDY STRATEGISTS

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In reporting the news, HUMAN EVENTS is OBJECTIVE; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is **NOT** IMPARTIAL. It looks at events through eyes that are BIASED in favor of limited constitutional government, states' rights, private enterprise and individual freedom.

Those principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

HUMAN EVENTS --- COMMENTARY ---

Vol. XVIII, No. 39 — Section IV September 29, 1961

'The Angry Silence'

British Film Portrays Labor-Management Ills

By James O'Neill, Jr.

(*Editor's Note*: *James O'Neill, Jr., wrote the following review of "The Angry Silence" in the Washington* Daily News *of September* 8, 1961. *The film could never be produced in this country because of labor-union domination of the film-making process. Big labor would prevent the truth from being told.*)

"The Angry Silence" is an honest, searching and dramatic account of what happens in a labor-management dispute when union leadership is weak and stupid, management is blind and the evil influence of Communists perverts issues, endangers life and generally commits its historic abuses on civilization.

British-made, the film exudes an honesty and a determination which make it entirely believable as it lines out parallel evils in both management and labor—though certainly the abuses of organized labor, in this instance, are the greater of the two.

Richard Attenborough, a fine young English actor, co-produced the picture with screen-writer Bryan Forbes, and if "The Angry Silence" is any indication, this pair should stay in business. They could teach some of our embryonic American producers a few things about the making of intelligent films.

The picture is set in a dreary industrial city in England, where the majority of the factory hands seem dejected, tired and extremely angry.

Mr. Attenborough, a young man with two children and an expectant wife, refuses to be bullied into a strike which is senseless, Communist inspired and led by a local union cretin who has a lead ring in his nose.

The labels "scab" and "black-leg" are applied to Mr. Attenborough, and his life, and that of his family, is made a living hell. Putting a man "in Coventry," they call it in England, but here it would be recognized as "the silent treatment." His co-workers refuse to talk to him, and when this painful silence fails to have a punishing effect on him, more forceful and brutal tactics are used.

THERE HE GOES BEING 'NEUTRAL' AGAIN

The plot has to do with the settling of this unfortunate matter, which is not helped by the presence of some homicidal teen-age types in motor-cycle jackets and side-burns.

The acting is uniformly good and the production, while rather stark, fits the story perfectly. There is a defeatist attitude in these people, and while there are a lot of things wrong with their society and mode of living, violence and baseless labor disputes are not the ways to right these wrongs.

The dialogue is extremely good, and while it may be picturesquely broad, it is necessary to set the mood and demonstrate the backgrounds of protagonist and antagonist.

"The Angry Silence" is an extremely thoughtful, forceful and dramatic motion picture. It deserves your attention.

Little is said about foreign aid being a highly inflationary part of our Federal spending. Most of the money may be spent here. But goods and services are pulled from our economy, shipped overseas and no dollars come back into our economic stream. This decreases the supply of goods and services here without a corresponding decrease in demand. That is a vital and important inflationary pressure.

—Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)

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A TV Station Champions Conservatism

NOBODY is passive about the man who writes and telecasts the rock-ribbed conservative editorials for Raleigh's WRAL-TV.

"I want you to run for Governor," scrawled an eastern North Carolina farmer in a letter to the station's vice president, Jesse Helms. "You're the best thing that's happened to television," wrote a Southern Pines merchant.

And there are dissenters: "I despise that beady-eyed, flabby-mouthed sourball," ranted a woman in Chapel Hill, home of the University of North Carolina. The woman, incidentally, was a long-time Federal government employee, now retired, who accumulated during her career a remarkably-long list of Communist-front affiliations which are a part of the files of the US Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee.

HELMS

Jesse Helms bought stock in WRAL-TV and joined its staff in October, 1960. The station began editorializing in late November, the first television station in the state to do so.

Operating in Raleigh, home of the ultra-liberal Raleigh *News and Observer*, WRAL-TV saw an opportunity and responsibility to editorialize. "We felt," says A. J. Fletcher, president of WRAL-TV, "that the people of this area had been brainwashed long enough. We believe in the fundamentals that made this country great, and we decided that the least we could do was to stand up for them."

Fletcher says that the thousands of pieces of mail that have come to the station have shown a 50-to-1 ratio in favor of what the station is doing. A hefty portion of the mail comes from young people who express strong opposition to socialistic tendencies in the US.

WRAL-TV's news, programming and public affairs all are under the direction of Helms. The station identifies itself as "The Voice of Free Enterprise in Raleigh-Durham." When time permits, viewers are reminded between programs that "the miracle of America is freedom of the individual."

Editorials are written by Helms, checked and approved by a four-man editorial board, and telecast twice each day, five days a week. On a casual basis, the station began mailing copies of the editorials to viewers requesting them. The mailing list now contains several hundred names. Frequently viewers voluntarily mail money to cover the cost of mailing, though the station has never suggested it. A Durham woman recently sent $10. "I just wanted to help a little in what you are doing," she wrote.

Indignant reaction to the station's conservative editorials hits its peak at the State University at Chapel Hill, and to a somewhat lesser extent at the Raleigh branch of the University. But it is significant that critical mail most often comes from faculty members, while their students write expressions of praise. Students often report that professors have blasted the television editorials during classroom discussions.

The "editor" of WRAL-TV is 39, a native Tar Heel, a long-time newspaperman who won the North Carolina Press Association's top award for spot reporting in 1942 before he was 21. He worked his way through Wake Forest College washing dishes in a boarding house, working in the college news bureau and reading proofs at the *News and Observer* at night—all three jobs at once. He was born and reared in Monroe, North Carolina, where his father is chief of the town's fire department.

Helms served as assistant city editor of the Raleigh *Times* before World War II, returned as city editor in 1946 after four years in the Navy. In 1948 he became director of news and programs for WRAL Radio. In 1951 he went to Washington as administrative assistant to US Senator Willis Smith (D.-N.C.), who defeated Frank P. Graham a year earlier.

IN 1952, Senator Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.) tapped Helms as director of his radio-television division when Russell sought the Democratic Presidential nomination. "I learned first hand," Helms says ruefully, "what we were up against in Chicago. We never had a chance."

When Senator Smith died of a heart attack in 1953, Helms remained as assistant to Alton A. Lennon, who was appointed to succeed Smith. Several months later, however, Helms resigned to take a job as executive director of the North Carolina Bankers Association, which included editing the association's house organ, *The Tarheel Banker*.

Helms immediately installed a conservative, hard-hitting editorial policy. The magazine's paid circulation trebled and showed a substantial profit each year whereas previously it had been subsidized by the association.

In 1957, Helms sought a seat on the Raleigh City Council and was elected. As chairman of the Council's Law and Finance Committee, he constantly needled the city's spending and taxing policies, voted (alone) against the city's adopting an urban renewal program, argued that tax increases were unnecessary—and was proved correct.

He chided local groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce, for endorsing Federal give-away programs, and in return became a target for defeat by several liberal groups when he sought re-election in 1959. He won handily: 69 per cent of the City's voters cast their ballots for Helms in 1959.

Does Helms have advice for conservatives? Says he: "Our hope lies in making people think, even though we must tell them the truth about the governmental Santa Claus. As long as we maintain dignity

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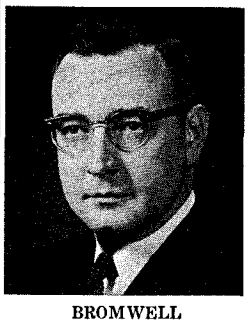
and reasonableness, as long as we refuse to compromise our principles, we have a chance."

"The people," Helms contends, "have far more common sense than we sometimes realize. We must constantly be on the alert, however, to make sure the people, particularly our young people, have the truth available to them. We must refuse to let the so-called liberals generalize with their pretty, pious words. We must make them be specific, talk facts, make sense. When a liberal starts talking facts and making sense—why, he's not a liberal any more."

Congressman Bromwell's Taped Interview—$7

James E. Bromwell, of Iowa's Second Congressional District, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Bromwell, former farmer, school teacher and radio broadcaster, was one of the 14 freshman Congressmen who recently launched "Operation Survival." As his part in "Operation Survival," Mr. Bromwell discusses the shift of power from Congress to the Executive Branch, which, he points out, has been greatly accelerated in this session of Congress. By describing the dangers which this power shift poses for our constitutional form of government, Congressman Bromwell creates an enlightening and vital interview.



BROMWELL

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6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
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24. Jamie L. Whitten (D.-Miss.)
25. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.)
26. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.)
27. Ralph F. Beermann (R.-Neb.)
28. John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.)

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

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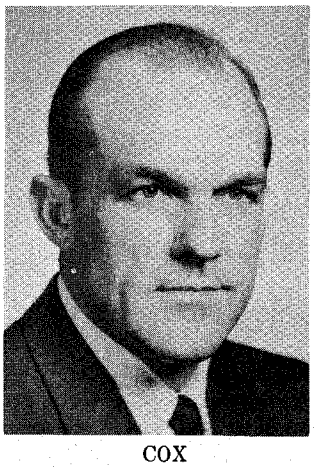
A Democrat Joins GOP

PROMINENT Texas conservative Jack Cox has confirmed a September 8 HUMAN EVENTS prediction by switching from the Democratic party to the GOP. This dramatic action, on the heels of John G. Tower's becoming the first Republican in Texas history to be popularly elected to the US Senate, is being hailed by neutral observers as another important step toward the establishment of a two-party system in the Lone Star State. Cox has long had a wide following among Jeffersonian Democrats in Texas. Many may follow his lead in crossing party lines.



COX

Speculation rises that Cox, who garnered 41 per cent of the votes against well-intrenched Governor Price Daniel in the 1960 Democratic primary, may make another bid next year to become his state's chief executive—this time wearing the GOP label. Although the Breckenridge (Texas) oil man denies that he is now a gubernatorial candidate, informed sources report that he will have the support of Senator Tower and State Republican Chairman Tad Smith if he chooses to run.

In announcing his change of political allegiance, Cox cited the reasons that forced him to make such a drastic decision. "For over a decade," he said, "loyal, thinking Texans who value their political independence, the rights of states, the sound financial handling of the taxpayers' money and constitutional government have been faced with a dire political dilemma: the customary blind loyalty to the Democratic party, regardless of platform or leadership, vs. the historical and fundamental principles of government on which Texas and these United States of America were originally founded.

"In recent years—over and over again—long-time Texas conservative Democrats have refused to surrender their constitutional rights to the Harry Truman-Adlai Stevenson-Walter Reuther-Eleanor Roosevelt dominated Democratic party demand for blind loyalty.

"Texans, like myself," Cox continued, "now face another dilemma: Is it possible to continue within the framework and under the leadership of today's Democratic party now that it becomes increasingly obvious that the present Democratic party is dedicated to a course which can lead only to the destruction of the basic political and civil rights guaranteed by our Constitution?"

Cox concluded with a message that is sure to stir the consciences of many discerning Texas Democrats: "It should not be a question of party loyalty. Rather it is a question of an individual citizen being loyal to the basic principles of government in which he believes and then determining the established political party in which and through which these basic principles of government—and a way of life—can be put into operation in an orderly and successful manner."

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A Pearl Harbor Secret Died With Bedell Smith

By Walter Trohan

THE WAY TO promotion and pay for the late General Walter Bedell Smith would appear to have lain in his knowing where the bodies in the Pearl Harbor scandal were buried and in his refusing to tell what he knew.

SMITH

MARSHALL

On September 7, it was disclosed that he left an estate of $2.5 million when he carried his secrets to the grave last August 9. This was a handsome fortune for a poor boy, who went into the National Guard at the age of 15 and won his commission in the reserve seven years later with no more than a high school education. The millions followed a meteoric array of military, official, and business careers.

On the night before Pearl Harbor, December 6, 1941, Smith was a colonel and secretary of the General Staff when Colonel R. S. Bratton came into the office of General George Catlett Marshall, then Army Chief of Staff, with a locked pouch. Bratton said he had the most important message in the history of military intelligence locked up for the General's eyes only. Smith would not say where Marshall was if he knew and demanded that Bratton open the pouch.

When he was convinced that he could not get the message to Marshall without letting Smith see it, Bratton opened the pouch. The message contained 13 parts of the 14 part Japanese secret message breaking off relations with the United States. This message had been intercepted and decoded in Washington. Bratton proposed the information be relayed to the military commanders at Pearl Harbor. Bratton left the message in Smith's hands, assuming that it would be given to Marshall.

When a copy of the same message was placed in the hands of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House the same evening, he exclaimed, "This means war."

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It has never been established whether or not Smith gave the message to Marshall. Marshall, who was unable to remember where he was or what he did on the night of December 6, insisted the 13-part message was never brought to his attention. An Army board of inquiry made it clear in its report that Smith was indifferent or derelict in his handling of the information.

"Whatever the reason of Colonel Smith for not conveying this message to General Marshall on the night of December 6, it was unfortunate," the Army report said. "This information should have been sent to General Short [General Walter C. Short, Army Commander in Hawaii] on the afternoon [Honolulu time] of December 6."

Had the warning been given, Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Navy commander, would have had clear warning of the probability of impending attack for 12 to 18 hours in advance of the Japanese carrier attack and could have prepared for defense.

Bratton, who carried the secret message, never rose above the grade of colonel, during four years of war. Smith rose to the post of Chief of Staff to General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Europe, with the rank of lieutenant general, and later to the rank of four-star general. When the war ended he was appointed Ambassador to Russia by President Truman.

He was in this post working in the belief that cooperation was Russia's post-war aim, when Congress undertook its investigation of Pearl Harbor. He was sought as a witness about the muddle in Washington which prevented the warning of the military commanders in Hawaii, but begged off on the ground of important diplomatic duties. He never explained his role.

Later he was made the first chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, although he had flunked military intelligence and had to be tutored on the subject in order to pass the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. In this agency, Smith testified before Congress that he believed the Communists had penetrated every security agency in Washington. When Eisenhower became President, Smith was made Undersecretary of State, so that his career continued whether Democrats or Republicans were in power.

In 1954 he became associated with the American Machine and Foundry Company. The greatest portion of his estate consisted of $1,800,000 in stock of this company. His estate consisted of $2,349,000 in personal property including this stock and $35,000 in real estate. He did extremely well in less than 7 years with the company.

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